Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1489.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale,
The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner
Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,
Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to
Ross & Simson.
June 12. dtf

For St. Thomas,

THE SHIP
Ann and Mary,
Captain BILLIS;
WILL sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to
F, COPPINGER.
No. 221, *South Front street.*
June 9. d10t

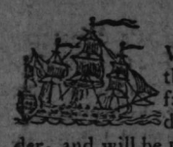
For Sale,
The Brig
ACTIVE,
On the 20th inst. at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock, P. M, as she came from sea: she is known to be a fast sailer. Any particular information may be had on application to Capt. Bingham on board said brig, at Mess. Jesse and Robert Waln's Wharf, to John Plunkinhorn, or Thomas Stewart. Inventory to be seen and terms of payment to be made known at the time of sale.
June 8. tf

For London,

THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
JAMES JOSIAH, Master.
WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
MAY 19 §

For Sale,

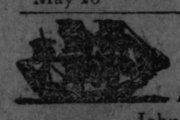
The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY. } Entitled to drawback.
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.



Said Brig,
WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days
Apply as above.
May 24 §

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP
WARREN,
Benjamin Church, Master.
OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of
Jesse & Robert Waln.
May 26 §



For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP
AERIAL,
John Tarris, master.
A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*
May 25 §

For Freight or Charter,
THE
Brig Fame,
FRANCIS KNOX, Master:
A strong, excellent vessel, has been just sheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2,000 barrels, has good accommodations for passengers.
Apply to
Capt. Knox, or to Kearny Wharton.
June 6. 6p

HAY.

A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wissahickon Road, about 2 miles from the City.
Also, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE.
June 8 §6t

FASHION AND CHEAPNESS.

INTELLIGENCE TO THE LADIES.

JUST received from LONDON, two trunks of elegant BRUNSWICK KID Ladies' Shoes, of the most fashionable patterns and shape now worn in that city, and will be sold off immediately in small quantities, at first cost, for cash, at Mrs. ENEFER's, No. 105 Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets.

*** The above was purchased of Mr. Fox, in Piccadilly, who manufactures for most of the nobility, and will be warranted good.
June 13 ¶3t

John Miller, jun. & Co.

Have received per the India, Ashmead, from Calcutta,
A well assorted small Invoice of
Gurrahs
Baftas
Cossaes
Calicoes
Bengal Stripes
Laid in remarkably low, which they will sell for cash or short credit on very advantageous terms.
June 5. d2wfr14th

George Dobson,

No. 25 *South Third-Street,*
HAS imported per ships William Penn, Starr, and Diana, from London,
5-4 Super London Chints, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimity's.
Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassamiers.
The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.
June 14, '97. d. tf.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead } in hhds
& Spanish Brown
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 6.

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and } TEAS
Hyson Skin
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces
March 7. ||tf

Houshold Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.
The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.
June 2 §

St. Ubes Salt.
3000 bushels St. Ubes SALT, for sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
June 12. 3t

C. E. Whitlock,

DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth street, or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold sockets or screws	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory sockets, or gold screws	10
Filing and cutting away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Brushes, best London manufacture	25 cents.

Regulating, &c. according to the operation.
*** C WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above.
June 15 §gtthtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Chesnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.
Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.
Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pa the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.
May 27. d30t

Grattan and Comp.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of
PERFUMERY,
Which is now opened for sale at their House, No. 192 Market-street.
Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.
Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.
June 5 6t

To be sold,

The time of a stout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to serve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-street.
June 13. d2w

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wmwstf

For sale,

A pair of very handsome
Bay Horses,
Near sixteen hands high, well broke, and perfectly gentle. Enquire at Mr. Kelson's stables, Church-alley.
Also, for Sale,
A Chariot and plated Harness.
June 13. d10p

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of William Young, John Mills, and John Mills, jun. Booksellers and Stationers, under the firm of W. Young, Mills and Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the copartnership are requested to make payment to William Young, and those having demands are desired to produce their accounts for settlement.
William Young,
John Mills,
John Mills, jun.
Philadelphia, June 6th, 1797.

W. YOUNG

Continues the bookselling and stationary business at the usual place, wholesale and retail, where he has now a very large assortment of
Writing and Printing Papers and Books,
Of which catalogues with the prices affixed are delivered gratis.

Wanted,

A person well qualified in the bookselling and stationary business. Applications will be received till the first July next, at No. 52, south Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street.
June 6. d7p

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
may 30 dtf

For Sale, a new three story Brick House.

AT the Merchants Coffee House, on Friday next, the 16th inst. at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, will be sold by Public Vendue, a genteel three story brick House; it is pleasantly situated on the South side of Arch Street, the fourth house above Fourth street.
It may be viewed any time before the sale.
Terms are, one fourth in approved notes of 60 days, and the residue if required may remain seven years, on security and interest annually.
Sold clear of all incumbrances, and immediate possession may be given.
Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, dy
Richard Footman & Co.
Auctioneers.
June 12. d5t

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.
One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.
Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, willl be exacted.
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.
May 15 §1m

To be Sold,

A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;
SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of
M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.
May 31. §

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, *North Second street,*
A few doors above Arch-street,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles; Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.
N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11 dtf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package
Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags
He has also for Sale,
Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery
April 18. 4aw

WANTED,

ABOUT 200 tons of freight, for any port in Spain, or the Mediterranean in a neutral bottom. Enquire of JAMES YARD
June 7. 7t

The sale of 40931 1-2 acres of

Land on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing Creeks, in Washington county, advertised for 15th inst. is postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given, if a private sale does not take place.
June 12. 3t

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.
The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and
The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.
May 23. *12t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)
By G. DECOMBAZ,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
No, 48, North Third Street,
The Adventures of Telemachus.
French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.
AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the liveliest colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

—

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;
Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Islands, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.
Also Comprehending
Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.
By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,
☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.
June 9. dtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mtf
The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

For Sale,
ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf
6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,
And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,
By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.
WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,
100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and } TEAS
Hyson
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and } Madeira Wine in
India market } pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.
May 4. dtf

Millinery Room,

No. 136 *Market-street.*

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.
May 18 §30t

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sausages,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
To be sold at No. 199 South Front-Street.
April 20. eotf

THE MEMBERS OF
The Philadelphia Chemical Society,
ARE earnestly requested to attend at their Chemical Laboratory, on Saturday next, June 17th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance.
By Order of the Society,
THOMAS HORSFIELD, *Sec'y.*
June 15. 2p

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the War between Spain and France, that they attend to receive (at their Office, between the hours and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and ons, authorized by the said Article, during TEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.
By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.
Commissioners Office, No. 109, *Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May* 17*th,* 1797.
20—§4w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.
They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.
Extract from the said article,
"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a consid rable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."
By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office,
No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29,
1797. J 6—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America,* hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.
And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—
1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.
2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.
3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.
4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.
And 5th The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.
The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.
Wm. Moore Smith.
Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

New-England Rum,
In Hogsheads and Barrels, for sale by
EZEKIEL HALL.
June 7. 4t.

THE unexpired time of a likely Negro Girl, about 10 years old, who has upwards of 11 years to serve.—She is of a good temper, and very smart, active and useful in a family.

Apply at No. 149 South front, or 35 Union street. June 16—*mwsf

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 13, 1797.

To Mr. FENNO.

Major William W. Burrows, in your paper of this day, has inserted an address, artfully calculated to possess the public mind with an erroneous opinion of the transactions that have taken place between him and me. A statement of facts, with precision as to the time and order, will expose the disingenuousness of the attempt.

I did not receive from major de Butts, any intimation that major Burrows said he would meet me at the time proposed, if insisted upon. I presume as no such communication was made to me by major de Butts, that this important circumstance cannot form a part in major Burrows's defence.

After the insinuation of major Burrows, a distant hour was improper, nor could I with consistent regard to my character be content with general loose declarations, that major Burrows would give it all the satisfaction a man of honor could require, especially as major Burrows did not propose any time for our meeting, or say he would apply to a friend to make the arrangement: either of these circumstances would have prevented my publication.

I did agree to meet major Burrows at Cooper's ferry, Sunday morning at six o'clock; this arrangement was made at eight o'clock Saturday evening; the same evening about half past ten o'clock, the proposed interview with major Burrows never having been mentioned by me, nor any circumstance having occurred, to my knowledge, that could lead to a suspicion of the measure that was in contemplation, I was arrested by the constable with a warrant from the chief justice, charging an intended duel, between major Burrows and myself —I proposed to pledge my word to the constable, that I would appear next morning at ten o'clock before the chief justice, and to keep the peace in the mean time; the constable declared he would lodge me in jail, unless I would give him my word and honor, I would not molest, hurt, or injure the person of major Burrows, before ten o'clock the next morning; I refused until taken within two squares of the jail, and was then obliged to comply to prevent immediate imprisonment; I immediately called on Mr. Higbee and told him I was arrested, and desired him to acquaint General M'Pherson with the circumstance, which he did on Sunday morning, and Mr. Higbee called on me after having seen General M'Pherson, and I then told him, that I could not deviate from my word of honor which I had been compelled to pledge to the constable, and requested him to mention this as my situation, and to add that this difficulty would not always continue—These were my instructions to Mr. Higbee. I understand he called on General M'Pherson and afterwards saw both him and major Burrows; for what passed between them I must refer to Mr. Higbee and General M'Pherson, to whom I did not appeal to know how I should act, although he evinced a strong disposition for conciliation.

Yesterday having heard the affair misrepresented, and the impediment of Sunday morning being then removed, I applied to my friend Mr. Thomas Bourke, authorized and requested him to make a communication to General M'Pherson and Major Burrows, the particulars of which major Burrows knows circumstances at present forbid me to state which had it met a similar disposition on the part of major Burrows, would have brought us together in one hour; the message was faithfully delivered by Mr. Thomas Bourke, and the proposal was declined

I accepted his invitation and was prevented not as he represents it by the order to wait on the chief justice at 10 o'clock, but by my plighted word to the peace officer, which I was constrained to give to avoid being imprisoned. This incident restricted me until ten o'clock. The day after this difficulty being out of the way, I proposed what major Burrows knows would have brought forward an immediate interview, if he had discovered a similar disposition, and to complete the impropriety of his conduct, he now makes his appeal upon a partial representation, knowing I am not at liberty to state all that passed, the particulars of which shall appear as soon as it may be consistent with my safety in a point of view, in which as major Burrows is himself apprised, my essential interests at present impose a silence as to some part of the proceedings.

With regard to my being "an intemperate young man," I do not hesitate to declare, that many people unacquainted with all the circumstances that have transpired, within the last week may be of that opinion; I am however confident, that it must be admitted that major Burrows's answer to my note of 8th instant, must be considered equally remarkable for its want of sensibility.

I now join major Burrows in an appeal to the public to decide on our conduct, and ask, whether it is imputable to any backwardness on my part that we have not met. I conceived myself much injured, I invited major Burrows to the field at an early hour. A compliance with my first invitation would have insured an interview—it was evaded by him.

As a refutation of major Burrows's nota bene, the affidavit of the constable is hereto added, and will shew the different ground on which we were placed in the particulars referred to in the said nota bene.

WILSON HUNT.

Patrick Dixon, being duly sworn, declares and says, that on Sunday last he received a warrant signed by the chief justice of this commonwealth, to apprehend Mr. Wilson Hunt, and bring him before the chief justice; that at about half after ten o'clock on Saturday night he arrested Mr. Hunt by virtue of the said warrant; that bail was offered for Mr. Hunt, which Mr. Hunt refused, and would not suffer to be taken: that the deponent determined to do his duty, and took Mr. Hunt out of the house with an intention to lodge him in jail, that he proceeded with Mr. Hunt within two squares of the jail, Mr. Hunt endeavoring by threats and promises to let him go. At last the deponent informed Mr. Hunt, that if he would pledge his word and honor that he would not molest, hurt, or injure the person of major William W. Burrows, and to be at the house of the chief justice at ten o'clock next day, he would let him go, otherwise he would put him in prison; whereupon Mr. Hunt, (the deponent supposes) seeing that there was no other means by which he could avoid imprisonment, did solemnly pledge his word and honor in the manner above mentioned. The deponent then told Mr. Hunt that it was his confidence in his honor that induced him to take his word instead of confining him, and that he relied upon his honor not to do any thing that should bring either him, the deponent, or Mr. Hunt himself into trouble in this business, or injure the person of major Burrows. The deponent further says, that he also had a warrant against major Burrows, which he served, but that he did not insist on a similar engagement from him, but merely a declaration that he would meet the deponent at the chief justice's at ten o'clock the next morning, and keep the peace in the mean time, and further this deponent saveth not.

(Signed) PATRICK DIXON,
Constable.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 15th of June, 1797.

REYNOLD KEEN,
One of the aldermen of the city of Philadelphia.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, *June* 16.

LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES.
Published by Authority.

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

An Act prohibiting, for a limited time, the Exportation of Arms and Ammunition, and for encouraging the Importation thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful to export from the United States, any cannon, muskets, pistols, bayonets, swords, cutlasses, musket-balls, lead, bombs, grenados, gun-powder, sulpher, or saltpetre, but the exportation of all the aforesaid articles is hereby prohibited, until to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That any of the aforesaid articles, excepting such of them as may constitute a part of the equipment of any vessel, which during the continuance of this prohibition shall be found on board of any vessel in any river, port, bay or harbour within the territory of the United States, put on board with an intent to be exported from the United States, shall be forfeited, and in case the value thereof shall amount to one hundred dollars, the vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture shall also be forfeited. *Provided nevertheless,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the removal or transportation of any of the articles aforesaid from one port to another port within the United States, in any vessel having a license as a coasting vessel, the master, agent or owner of which shall have given bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to the collector of the district from which such vessel is about to depart, in a sum double the value of such vessel and of such of the said articles as may be laden on board of her, that the said articles shall be re-landed and delivered in some port of the United States. Or to prevent the exportation of any of the above articles on public account under the direction of the President of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the aforesaid articles shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be exported from the United States, the vessel in which the same shall have been exported, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited, and the captain or master of such vessel knowingly offending in the premises, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, which shall be distributed in like manner as is herein-after provided as to other forfeitures incurred under this act.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Custom-House Officers, and of all persons employed in the collection of the Revenue, to attend to the execution of this Law, and all forfeitures, and penalties incurred under it and not otherwise directed to be prosecuted and recovered, shall be sued for, prosecuted, adjudged and distributed in like manner as is provided in the Act, intitled, "An Act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels."

And be it further enacted, That all brass cannon, muskets and firelocks with bayonets suited to the same, pistols, swords, cutlasses, musket-balls, lead, and gun-powder, which shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, within the term of one year, and all sulpher and salt-petre which shall be so imported within the term of two years from and after the passing of this Act, shall be free of duty, any thing in any former Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOS. JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved June 14th, 1797.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To prevent Citizens of the United States from privateering against Nations in Amity with, or against the citizens of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, without the limits of the same, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly aid or to be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming any private ship or vessel of war, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed to cruize or commit hostilities, upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any Prince or State with whom the United States are at peace, or upon the citizens of the United States or their property, or shall take the command of, or enter on board of, any such ship or vessel for the intent aforesaid, or shall purchase an interest in any vessel so fitted out thereof, such person or persons, so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years: And the trial for such offence if committed without the limits of the United States, shall be in the district where the offender shall be apprehended or first brought.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or any piracy defined by a treaty or other law of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 14, 1797.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary af State.

PAPERS
Which accompanied the President's Message of the 12th inst. on Spanish affairs.

REPORT

Of the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, of the proceedings of ANDREW ELLICOTT, ESQ. Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States, and East and West Florida.

DEPARTMENT *of* STATE,
June 10, 1797.

The Secretary of State respectfully reports to the President of the United States, the substance of the information received the 8th inst. from Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, the Commissioner of the United States appointed to run the boundary line between their territory and his Catholic Majesty's Colonies of East and West Florida.

Although Mr. Ellicott left Philadelphia, in September, 1796, to proceed by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the Natchez, the place appointed by the Treaty with Spain, at which the Commissioners of the two governments were to meet, yet owing to the lowness of the waters of the Ohio, he did not reach its mouth until the 19th day of December; two days after which, both the Ohio and Mississippi were almost frozen over. On the 21st January, the ice began to give way, and their store boat arriving on the 28th, they proceeded on the 31st for the Natchez. On the 21st February, Mr. Ellicott received a letter, (No. 1.) from his Catholic Majesty's Governor, Gayoso de Lemos, dated at the Natchez the 17th February, mentioning the information he had received of his appproaching arrival, attended by a military guard and some woodsmen, and desiring that the troops might be left about the Mouth of Bayon Pierre; assigning for his reason, that thereby every unforeseen misunderstanding between the troops of the two powers would be prevented. With this request, from views of accommodation, Mr. Ellicott complied. Bayon Pierre is about 60 miles above the Natchez.

On the 24th February, Mr. Ellicott reached the Natchez, and immediately by a letter, acquainted Governor Gayoso, of his arrival. The Governor on the same day returned an answer, (No. 2.) The day following they had an interview, and fixed on the 19th of March to proceed down the river to Clarkesville, near which it was supposed the line would commence. The Monday following, Februaay 27th, Mr. Ellicott wrote a letter (No. 3.) to the Baron de Carondelet, his Catholic Majesty's Governor General of Louisiana, and the Commissioner named by the Court of Spain, for ascertaining the boundary line, to inform him of his arrival at the Natchez, as the Commissioner of the United States. The Baron's answer, (No. 4.) dated March 1st, was received the 9th, and on the same day Governor Gayoso waited on Mr. Ellicott, and informed him that the Baron, in consequence of interesting concerns below, had declined to attend, and that the whole business had devolved on him. Mr. Ellicott expressed his satisfaction, because he expected that he, Governor Gayoso, would be immediately ready to proceed. The Governor answered,—"No time shall be lost; "but I fear I shall not be ready by the "19th; and although the Baron declines "acting on account of the business which "demands his constant attention at Orleans, "he is nevertheless desirous of having an "interview with you; and for that purpose "has ordered a galley to be fitted up for "your use and accommodation to New Or-"leans.'—Mr. Ellicotr considered that the third article of the treaty with Spain, required the Commissioners for running the boundary line to meet at the Natchez; and that being then at his post, it was his duty to remain there, until the Spanish Commissioner should be ready to proceed with him to the place where the line should commence—and therefore he declined the Baron's invitation.

On the 27th of February, Mr, Ellicott encamped at the upper end of the town of Natchez, about a quarter of a mile from the fort ocupied by the Spanish troops; and two days after hoisted the flag of the United States. Upon this he received a verbal message from Governor Gayoso, by his aid, Major Minor, desiring the flag might be taken down, which Mr. Ellicott declined doing. The request was not repeated. Here Mr. Ellicott began his astronomical observations, and found the hill on which he was encamped, to be in latitude 31 o. 33'. 46". or about 39 miles north of the south boundary of the United States.

In this situation, Mr. Ellicott was told alarming stories about the unfavorable disposition of the Indians, under an idea that the United States were meditating their destruction. The whole settlement was for some days swarming with them; and they knives. For his own safety he frequently issued provisions to them. Thus critically circumstanced, he, on the 11th of March, wrote to Governor Gayoso the letter, No. 5, to which he received the answer, No. 6. But in the mean time, Mr. Ellicott had sent an express to the commanding officer of his escort (consisting of only 25 men) which, in complaisance to the governor's first request, he he had left sixty miles up the river, to come down directly to the Natchez.—And being determined not to countermand this order, he, on the 13th, wrote to governor Gayoso the letter, No. 7. proposing Bacon's landing, about a mile below his camp, for the station of his escort; but before this letter was sent, he had an interview with the governor, who undertook to prove the propriety and necessity of the whole party from the United States going down to Clark's place, and closed his reasoning by observing, That if the escort did land at the Natchez, he should consider it as an insult offered to the king his master. Mr. Ellicott then telling the governor, that he should send him immediately an answer in writing, observed, That the desire which was constantly manifested to draw him from that place, (the Natchez) appeared very singular, as it was designated in the late treaty between his Catholic majesty and the United States, as the place of meeting for the commissioners; and therefore, that he should reject every proposition that was intended to draw him from his present situation, until the commissioner and surveyor on behalf of the crown of Spain were ready to proceed to business. To which the governor replied, "Sir, you either mistake "my meaning, or I have expressed myself "very badly. I do not want you to leave "this place, but on the contrary, I am de-"sirous for you to take up your residence "in my house; you will live there much "more comfortably than in a tent." Mr. Ellicott said, that his tent was much more agreeable than a palace; for in his camp he enjoyed an independence characteristic of the nation he had the honor to represent. The next morning, Mr. Ellicott sent his letter, No. 7. and the same day received the governor's answer, No. 8, expressing his entire satisfaction with Mr. Ellicott's sentiments, as uniformly agreeing with his own, in every thing which could combine the mutual interests of the two nations.

The evening following, (March 15th) Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived at the landing, and the next day went down to the place he had proposed for their station.

The officer of the escort having found in the settlement a number of deserters from the American army, took them up. This occasioned some verbal communications between governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott, the former desiring the deserters might be dismissed. Mr. Ellicott thereupon proposed this arrangement: That such deserters from the army of the United States as came into that country, and took the protection of the Spanish government prior to the time fixed by the treaty for the evacuation of the posts, should, for the present, remain unmolested; but that such as had come to that country since that time should be liable to be taken and detained.

About the time Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived, the principal part of the artillery was taken out of the fort and carried to the landing, and every appearance made of a speedy evacuation; but on the 22d of March, great industry was used in carrying cannon back to the fort, which were immediately remounted. This gave great alarm to the inhabitants of the district, who generally manifested a desire of being declared subjects of the United States, and at once to renounce the Spanish jurisdiction. In order to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, and to be able to give them some reasons for the governor's conduct, which now began to be considered as hostile to the United States, Mr. Ellicott, on the 23d of March, wrote the letter, No. 9, which was followed by a note, No. 10, to which he received the governor's answer, No. 11. This answer, containing information that the important business of running the boundary line should soon be commenced, and an assurance that nothing could prevent the religious compliance with the treaty, Mr. Ellicott expressed his satisfaction in his letter to the governor, No. 12.

It being now reported, that the American troops would be down in a few days, the governor sent by his aid, to Mr. Ellicott, an open letter from the governor directed to captain Pope, who, it was said commanded those troops, informing him, that for sundry reasons it would be proper, and conducive to the harmony of the two nations, for himself and the detachment under his command to remain at or near the place where the letter should meet him, until the posts should be evacuated; and as every preparation was making for that purpose, the delay would be but a few days, when he would be happy to see him at the Natchez. This proposal to captain Pope, the governor, in his letter, No. 13, desired Mr. Ellicott to second. Upon reading the letter, Mr. Ellicott observed to major Minor, that it was impossible for him to join in the governor's request to captain Pope, as it was well known to him, (Mr. Ellicott) that instead of evacuating the posts, they were making them more defensible. However, Mr. Ellicott said, he would write a letter to the officer commanding the detachment, and requested major Minor (as he was to be the bearer of the governor's letter to the Walnut Hills) to take charge of it; to which he had no objection. This letter is No. 14.

On the 28th of March, the Governor issued the Proclamation, No. 15, bearing the date of March 29th, and another, No. 16, bearing the same date, with the avowed object of quieting the minds of the inhabitants; but they produced a contrary effect. As soon as the Governor discovered this, he requested two gentlemen of the settlement, to inform Mr. Ellicot that he, the Governor, had received directions from the General in Chief, the Baron de Carondelet, to have the artillery and military stores expeditiously removed from the posts which were immediately to be given up to the troops of the United States upon their arrival. Great pains were taken to inculcate this report; but it did not remove suspicions. In order, therefore, to obtain a direct explanation,—Mr. Ellicott, on the 31st of March, wrote to the Governor the letter No 17, inclosing two paragraphs, No. 18, of an address he had received from a number of respectable inhabitants of the District. The Governor's answer, No. 19, of the same date, confirmed every suspicion, as it contained an explicit declaration, that his general had given him positive orders to suspend the evacuation of the posts until the two Governments should determine, whether the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished; and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants should be secured; agreeably to his Proclamations, in which the Governor thought proper to tell the inhabitants, that negociations were on foot between his Catholic Majesty and the United States, for the adjustment of that and other matters.—It may not be improper to remark, that no such negociation has existed; and that this is the first time that these objections to the evacuation of the posts have been heard of. This peremptory declaration of Governor Gayoso requires no comment.

Mr. Ellicott says, that with the exception of about eight persons, including some officers, all the inhabitants of the Natchez district (within the limits of the United States) are desirous of coming under their jurisdiction, and to have a Government established there, similar to that north-west of the river Ohio. My enquiries enable me to add,—that the population amounts to near four thousand souls.

Mr. Ellicott further informs, that he has not only reason to believe, but is certain that many grants for lands in that district, have been given out by the officers of the government of Louisiana, since the ratification of the late treaty, and that their surveyors are now executing the surveys.

On the 14th of April, when Mr. Ellicott was folding up his dispatches, he received from Governor Gayoso the letter, No. 20, of that date, complaining of the inlistment of persons in that district, as an infringement of the rights of his Catholic Majesty; and requesting that the persons inlisted might be discharged: To which Mr. Ellicott immediately returned the answer, No. 21; observing, that the matter required investigation; but assuring Governor Gayoso, that he would be careful neither to infringe the rights of the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, nor willingly suffer those of the citizens of the United States to be infringed.

The bearer of Mr. Ellicott's dispatches informs me, that before he left the Natchez they had heard that two gun-boats were preparing at New-Orleans to bring up reinforcements; and since his arrival I have received information which, connected with this detail of facts, is entitled to belief,—That about the tenth of May, three large boats, full of troops, besides a party by land, set off from New-Orleans for the Natchez. It was added, for the purpose of driving off the Continental troops that had taken possession, agreeably to the late treaty.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

(No. 1.)

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the hon. A. Ellicott.

SIR.

SOME gentlemen that left you at the mouth of the Ohio, have informed me of your approaching arrival here, and that to attend you on your commission you bring a military guard and some woods-men.

It is with pleasure, that I propose myself the satisfaction of seeing you here, and to make your acquainance.

Though I do not conceive that the least difficulty will arise respecting the execution of the part of the treaty in which you are an acting person; yet, as we are not prepared to evacuate the posts immediately, for want of the vessels that I expect will arrive soon, I find it indispensable to request you to leave the troops about the mouth of Bayon Pierre, where they may be provided with all their necessaries which you can regulate on your arrival here. By this means, every unforeseen misunderstanding will be prevented between his Majesty's troops, and those of the United States; besides, it is necessary to make some arrangements previous to the arrival of the troops, on which subject I shall have the honor of entertaining you when we meet.

I embrace this opportunity to assure you of the satisfaction I feel in being appointed to act in concert with you, though your first interview is to be with the General in Chief of this Province.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest consideration,
Sir,
Your most humble,
and obedient servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

Natchez, Feb. 17, 1797.
(Copy.)
The Hon. A. ELLICOTT.

(No. 2.)

Baron de Carondelet to the hon. A. Ellicott.

Natchez, 24th Feb. 1797.

SIR,

BY your favor of this day, delivered to me by Mr. Nolan, I learn with pleasure, your arrival at this post, in the character of Commissioner in behalf of the United States, to ascertain the boundaries between the territories of his most Catholic Majesty and the said United States.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most humble servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(Copy.)
The Hon. A ELLICOTT.

* Formed with a View to Duel with the Printer

(No. 3.

Honorable Andrew Ellicott, to the Baron de Carondelet.

Natchez, Feb. 27, 1797.

SIR,

IT is with pleasure I embrace this opportunity of informing you of my safe arrival at this place, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, for ascertaining the boundaries between the territories of his most Catholic Majesty and those of the United States.

The polite manner in which I have been received at the posts on the Mississippi, now in the possession of his most Catholic Majesty, demands my thanks and gratitude, and am in hopes that a similar conduct will be observed on our part.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy.)

The Baron DE CARONDELET.

(No. 4.)

(TRANSLATION.)

New-Orleans, March 1st, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received with great satisfaction, your friendly letter of the 27th of February last; in consequence of which, I congratulate you on your arrival in this country in the character of Commissioner on the part of the United States, to run the dividing line between the territories of his most Catholic Majesty, and the U. States. You likewise did me the favor to mention with what kindness and attention you were received at the different posts, as well as by the whole Government under my direction; and from the general principles of your nation, I have no doubt but the same conduct will be observed on the part of the United States.

God guard you,

Most excellent Sir.

BARON DE CARONDELET.

ANDREW ELLICOTT, Esq.

(No. 5.)

Hon A. Ellicott, to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 11, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

The conduct of the Indians yesterday and last night, owing principally to their constant state of intoxication, renders it absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to have recourse to my military escort for protection. The discipline of our army is such, that you may rest assured, none of the inconveniences mentioned in your first communication to me, are to be apprehended from the escort's being stationed at this place on our part.—And as the attendance of the guard forms a part of the treaty now carrying into effect between his most Catholic Majesty and the United States, which I am authorized to declare will be observed by the nation I have the honor to represent, with good faith and punctuality, I must request the favor of you to withdraw your objections against my escort's joining me at this place as soon as possible.

I am, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy.)

His Ex'cy MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(No. 6.)

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the hon. A. Ellicott.

Natchez, March 12th, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

This morning I had the pleasure to receive your amicable communication, dated yesterday. I give you my sincere thanks for having established this form of intercourse, as it will make our business more easy, and indeed it is more conformable to the sincere friendship we have contracted.

In answer to your said letter, I will remark, that such conduct of the Indians is not customary here; I foresaw that it would happen from the moment you shewed a desire of having your colours flying, before all the transactions were terminated; knowing the Indians as well as I do, this was the reason of the objections I offered the moment I saw it hoisted, for otherwise I know it very well, that it is frequently used by the representatives of nny nation in a foreign country; it's even done in Spain by foreign Consuls.

I am sorry you should have experienced any inconveniency from this particular circumstance, and that urged by such effects to wish to have by you your escort. I have not the least objection that it should be called, from its actual station; but as it is my duty, and that I am answerable for the tranquility of the country that is entrusted to my charge, I must propose to you a method that will answer every good and satisfactory purpose. Had not you been unluckily stopped on your voyage to this country, you would have had immediately the General of the Province here, to begin the operation of demarking the divisory line between the territories of his Catholic Majesty and those of the United States of America. He had every necessary preparation to attend to the business; but since the time he had a right to expect the Commissioners of the United States, the war with England has taken place, and his cares thereby increased, yet he expected to have had it in his porwer to come to meet you at Daniel Clarke's, Esq. which place is near the point of the 31 o, but he has found it impossible, as it would oblige him to make too long an absence from New Orleans; therefore, it is myself that will have the honor to accompany you on that important commission, on behalf of his Catholic Majesty. This is the moment when I am in want of every individual thing, both for my person, and for the attendants of the commission, tho' the Geometer and other officers that are to be employed, are already on their way from New Orleans, and will stop at Clarkesville, where I shall go myself as soon as my equipage arrives from the capital: but this will inevitably take some time, therefore the plan that I wished to arrange with you, will be to make Loftus's Cliffs, our point of re union. This place is a short distance from Clarkesville, and it is a very healthy situation;—there I will send every thing concerning the Spanish commission; and that will be the most convenient place to establish, for a while, your head quarters, under your military escort. By adopting this measure, you will have your people together, and the most distant disagreeable occurrence avoided, as I am positively confident that some would happen by the conjunction here, as you propose. It is true, that by the treaty an escort is supposed, and even recommended to each commission, but it is to be on the line, and not at a distance from it where it would interfere with other business; therefore I feel sensibly hurt that it is out of my power to consent in the landing of the troops in this place, tho' I have not the least objection on their going directly to Loftus's Cliffs.

I have given the most positive orders to prevent the Indians getting liquor; and to their interpreter I have given the strictest charge to be always in sight, and to-morrow I expect that they will remove to some distance from hence.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteem,

Your most affectionate friend,

And humble servant,

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(A true copy.)

D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

The honorable ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(No. 7.

Hon. A Ellicott to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 13th, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOUR favor of yesterday was handed to me in due time, which would have been answered sooner, had not the storm last night prevented me from writing in my tent.—Your letter, as well as many circumstances which have come to my knowledge, contain fresh proofs of your desire to promote good order and harmony in this part of the country. But, sir, I cannot suppose that any inconvenience could possibly arise, or the peace of this settlement be disturbed by the arrival and landing of the escort which I left at Bayon Pierre: If I did suppose the contrary, I trust that I should be one of the last persons to propose the measure. In my opinion, the escort which accompanied me, is as much bound to observe good order in this country, as the troops of his Catholic majesty. This is not an opinion of the day, it has uniformly been mine ever since I left the seat of our government: In consequence of which, immediately upon my entering the Mississippi, I issued a standing order, that when any of our party, the military included, should be at any place where the jurisdiction was exercised by his Catholic majesty, the laws and usages of that government should be observed and submitted to in the most pointed manner. The escorts by the spirit of the treaty, are intended for our mutual protection against straggling hostile Indians, and the preservation of our stores.—This appear to be their whole business.

As I hope that mere punctilios may never interrupt our friendship, and the conduct of the Indians having become more peaceable since the night before last, I am less anxious for the escort's being stationed at my present encampment: I would, therefore, to prevent any disturbance or misunderstanding, propose that the officer who commands the escort which accompanied me to Bayon Pierre, be directed to proceed down the river to Bacon Landing, from whence he may come to this place, and procure such necessaries as he may be in want of for the ensuing season.

As this is the place designated by the treaty for our meeting, and making our arrangements for carrying on the business, I conceive there would be an impropriety in my leaving it till your excellency is ready to join me in fixing the first point of latitude.

I am, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy.)

D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

NOTE.—The last two paragraphs were added after having had a private conversation with the governor.

(No. 8.)

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the hon. A. Ellicott.

Natchez, 14th March, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

I DO myself the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, dated of yesterday, and am very happy to find, that our sentiments uniformly agree in every thing that can combine the mutual interests of our nations, and I pledge you my honor and friendship, that every step of my conduct shall be guided by this principle, impressed in me by my duty and by the very particular attachment I have for you.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and affection,

My dear sir,

Your most humble obedient servant,

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(Copy.)

D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

The honorable ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(No 9.)

Hon A. Ellicott to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 23d, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

THE re-mounting of the cannon at this place at the very moment when our troops are daily expected down to take possession of it, the insolent treatment which the citizens of the United States have received at the Walnut Hills, and the delay in the business upon which I came, concur in giving me reason to suppose, that the treaty will not be observed with the same good faith and punctuality by the subjects of his Catholic majesty, as it will be by the citizens of the United States. I hope your excellency will give such an explanation of the above, as to remove my doubts and apprehensions, which, I am afraid have been too justly excited.

I am, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

His excellency

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

[To be continued.]

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

By Authority.

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come—

GREETING.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friendship has been concluded in the manner herein after mentioned, by the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America and the Bey and subjects of Tripoli of Barbary; which Treaty written in the Arabic language, being translated into the language of the United States is in the words following, to wit:

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP Between the United States of America and the Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary.

Article 1.

There is a firm and perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America, and the Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary, made by the free consent of both parties, and guarantied by the Most Potent Dey and Regency of Algiers.

Article 2.

If any goods belonging to any nation with which either of the parties is at war, shall be loaded on board of vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free, and no attempt shall be made to take or detain them.

Article 3.

If any Citizens, Subjects or Effects belonging to either party, shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party, such Citizens or Subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects restored to the owners.

Article 4.

Proper passports are to be given to all vessels of both parties, by which they are to be known. And considering the distance between the two countries, eighteen months from the date of this treaty shall be allowed for procuring such passports. During this interval the other papers belonging to such vessels shall be sufficient for their protection.

Article 5.

A citizen or subject of either party having bought a prize condemned by the party or by any other nation, the certificate of condemnation and bill of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for one year: this being a reasonable time for her to procure a proper passport.

Article 6.

Vessels of either party putting into the ports of the other and having need of provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished at the market price. And if any such vessel shall so put in from a disaster at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and re-embark her cargo, without paying any duties. But in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

Article 7.

Should a vessel of either party be cast on the shore of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her and her people; no pillage shall be allowed, the property shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and the crew protected and succoured 'till they can be sent to their country.

Article 8.

If a vessel of either party should be attacked by an enemy within gun shot of the forts of the other, she shall be defended as much as possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and when she proceeds to sea no enemy shall be allowed to pursue her from the same port within twenty-four hours after her departure.

Article 9.

The commerce between the United States and Tripoli—the protection to be given to Merchants, Masters of vessels and seamen—the reciprocal right of establishing Consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions to be enjoyed by such Consuls, are declared to be on the same footing with those of the most favored nations respectively.

Article 10.

The money and presents demanded by the Bey of Tripoli as a full and satisfactory consideration on his part, and on the part of his subjects, for this Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, are acknowledged to have been received by him previous to his signing the same, according to a receipt which is hereto annexed, except such part as is promised on the part of the United States to be delivered and paid by them on the arrival of their Consul in Tripoli, of which part a note is likewise hereto annexed. And no pretence of any periodical tribute or farther payment is ever to be made by either party.

Article 11.

As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian Religion, as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Mussulmen—and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.

Article 12.

In case of any dispute arising from a violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever. But if the Consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, an amicable reference shall be made to the mutual friend of the parties, the Dey of Algiers, the parties hereby engaging to abide by his decision. And he, by virtue of his signature to this treaty, engages for himself and his successors, to declare the justice of the case according to the true interpretation of the treaty, and to use all the means in his power to enforce the observance of the same.

Signed and Sealed at Tripoli of Barbary, the 3rd Day of Jumad in the year of the Higeda 1211—corresponding with the 4th day of November 1796—by

(L.S.) *JUSSUF BASHAW MAHOMET, Bey.*

(L. S.) *MAMET, Treasurer.*

(L. S.) *AMET, Minister of Marine.*

(L. S.) *AMET, Chamberlain.*

(L. S.) *ALLY, Chief of the Divan.*

(L. S.) *SOLIMAN, KAYA,*

(L. S.) *GALIL, General of the Troops.*

(L. S.) *MAHOMET, Cmdt. of the City.*

(L. S.) *MAMET, Secretary.*

Signed and Sealed at Algiers, the 4th day of Argil, 1211, corresponding with the 3rd day of January 1797, by

(L. S.) *HASSAN BASHAW, Dey.*

And by the Agent Plenipotentiary of the United States of America,

(L.S.) *JOEL BARLOW.*

I JOEL BARLOW, Agent and Consul General of the United States of America, for the City and Kingdom of Algiers, certify and attest that the foregoing is a true copy of the treaty, concluded between the said United States, and the Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary, of which the original is to be transmitted by me to the Minister of the said United States, in Lisbon.

IN Testimony whereof, I sign these presents with my hand, and affix thereto

(L. S.) *the seal of the Consulate of the United States, at Algiers, this 4th day of January 1797.*

JOEL BARLOW.

To all to whom these presents shall come or be made known:

WHEREAS the under written David Humphreys, hath been duly appointed Commissioner Plenipotentiary, by Letters Patent under the Signature of the President and Seal of the United States of America, dated the 30th of March 1795, for negociating and concluding a Treaty of Peace with the Most Illustrious, The Bashaw, Lords and Governors of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli: WHEREAS by a writing under his hand and seal, dated the 10th of February 1796, he did (in conformity to the authority committed me therefor) constitute and appoint Joel Barlow, and Joseph Donaldson, junior, agents, jointly and separately, in the business aforesaid; WHEREAS the annexed Treaty of Peace and Friendship, was agreed upon, signed and sealed at Tripoli of Barbary on the 4th of November 1796, in virtue of the powers aforesaid, and guarantied by the Most Potent Dey and Regency of Algiers; AND WHEREAS the same was certified at Algiers on the 3rd day of January 1797, with the Signature and seal of Hassan Bashaw, Dey, and of Joel Barlow, one of the agents aforesaid, in the absence of the other.

Now Know Ye, That I David Humphreys, Commissioner Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do approve and conclude the said Treaty, and every Article and Clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States. In Testimony whereof, I have signed the same with my Name and Seal, at the City of Lisbon, this 10th of February, 1797.

(L. S.) *DAVID HUMPHREYS."*

NOW BE IT KNOWN, THAT I JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every Clause and Article thereof. And to the end that the said Treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public;—and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing Office, Civil or Military, within the United States, and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Treaty and every Clause and Article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my

(L. S.) hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the Tenth day of June, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twenty-first.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 10.

Accounts here are, that the Directory of France have advised to a Proclamation of War against the UNITED STATES, which was opposed by the Council of Five Hundred.—This News comes by a letter from Mr. ———, formerly a Merchant of this town.

CONVERSATIONS.

What the devil are we called here to do? To put the United States in a state of defence, and give efficacy to negociation by measures which may convince foreign nations that we prefer our own country to all others. What, put the United States in a state of defence! very pretty truly; defend ourselves against our best friends. No, no, I'd rather see *Buonaparte* among us, and then we should teach the *Yankees* to dance to a different tune.

Is it your opinion, then, that we ought "*to submit to the demands which France has made and all others which she may yet have in reserve to make?*" I answer you, as we can get nothing by fighting in the name of common sense why should we go to the expense of fortifications and ships and such trash. I hold it for a maxim that the less we shew a disposition to defend ourselves the more France will be just and magnanimous towards us. In a word, I'm for *burning our frigates, disbanding our army and demolishing all fortifications* whatever as the *cheapest policy as well as the best system of defence for the United States.*

But will not this *cheap defence* of the United States shew to France, that she may do with the United States *just as she pleases?* And what then? Will not the United States be better governed? I mean will it not be better that half a dozen persons that I could name, should *govern under France*, than the United States should be *governed by Adams and his party?* This is so clear a point that it admits of no doubt, and I'm only surprised, that France moves so *slowly in the business*, assured as she is of the conduct which her friends mean to pursue in the present crisis.

Certainly you would not declare for France should she think it necessary to land a few troops in the United States the more effectually to complete their humiliation. That is a nice question. However words do not make treason. Look about you. Who do you see advocating measures which might be used against France in case she should appear upon our coast or in our country? *Frigates*—burn them *Fortifications*—things of no use—sinks for money—traps to catch soldiers—checks to privateers. An additional *artillery corps!* horrid blasphemy! A *provisional army!* that would look like a force and might be used upon an emergency—Down with it—it shews too much spirit—it might be thrown in to the fortifications—no *checks*—away with it, hoot it, hiss it, damn it.

Gently, gently, good sir. I ask you whether it is not the duty of a nation having exposed ports and harbors to have them *fortified and defended*; having an extensive commerce, to have *ships of war to protect it*; having territory coming in contact with warlike nations to have *it protected by forts and garrisons.* Can, I say, a government dispense with such duties without committing a *felo de se?* Stuff—mere talk—fine words—nonsense. What, fortifications, a navy, a standing army, a mountain of debt. I am against them all in every possible shape and form. I mean that the country stands in no need of an such an expensive apparatus for its defence inasmuch as France will take the United States under her wing as soon as she has plucked the teeth and cut the claws of the British lion. Then my lads will be the halcyon days of the United States: Then those who are up will be down, and those who are down will be up—Then we shall have liberty, equality, "seas of milk and ships of amber."

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

On Tuesday the 13th inst. at one o'clock, P. M. the foundation stone of the building intended for accommodation of the U. S. Branch Bank, in Wall-street, was laid by Cornelius Ray, Esq. President of the same, attended by the Directors, Cashier and other Gentlemen of respectability, in compliance with the invitations of Messrs. Moore and Robinson, The master builders. The stone was Ornamented with a pertinent inscription, and the President and Directors deposited a very liberal sum of money for the use of the workmen engaged for the building.

Joseph Yznardy, Esquire.

Pro Consul General of the United States of America, in Cadiz, &c.

It is hereby made known, in the name of the Government of the United States, that it is mete and is necessary for the better security of Commerce, that all vessels now in the bay, cleared by this consulate, should suspend their sailing until further orders; and, whatever, captain transgresses this notice is to be accountable for all & every consequence which may result from his disobedience, either against any particular American citizen or the nation at large.

Cadiz, 14th April, 197.

TRANSLATED FOR THE MINERVA.

Cape Francois, May 23, 1797.

An English squardron under gen. Abercrombie, arrived before Porto Rico, with 40 or 50 transports, and had actually effected a debarkation, relying much on the good understanding already prepared for the expedition. Indeed, the moment the squardron made its appearance, the cannon in the Fort were all spiked. Some French people immediately applied to the governor, to offer their services with zeal. The gov. instantly ordered other cannon from the Arsenal to replace those which treachery had rendered useless. He permitted about 1000 Frenchmen from the privateers, to join the garrison; He confided to them the defence of the one of the forts.—Pleased with his honorable testimony, they hastened to their post, and no sooner had the English fleet approached whithin half cannon shot, than they displayed, on a small redoubt, the national flag. We are told on seeing it, Gen, Abercrombie was vexed, and swore in a rage,—"Wherever we go, we find this infernal nation-"—The garrison of the forts, who had well calculated that the English would advance with confidence, in expectation of being well received by their friends seized the favourable moment for firing on them—which was seconded by the land forces. They made about 1000 prisoners, killed 4 or 500, sunk one vessel and a frigate and compelled a third to run ashore.—It is said that nine men, accused of treason, have been hung.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Brig Sally, Cotter,	St. Kitts 21
Sloop Miranda, Skella,	Jacmel 20

CLEARED.

Ship Woodrop Sims, Hodgson, Halifax & Havre

Post Office,—Philadelphia June 10th. 1797

LETTERS for the British Packet CARTERET, will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B. Inland postage must be paid to New York.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

The Public are respectfully informed that The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS, SATURDAY EVENING, June 17th, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes, and

A grand display of Horsemanship,

By Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vandeveide, Nicholas Corré M'Donald, (the Clown) and Lailson. With other entertainments, which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

Bush Hill.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Gardens will open

ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 16,

and Saturday, the 17th, with a

CONCERT

Of Vocal & Instrumental Music,

After the manner of the Public Gardens, London, Paris, Vauxhall, &c. &c.

VOCAL PERFORMERS.

Messrs. Darley, Sen. Darley, Jun. Bates, and Miss Broadhurst

INSTUMENTAL.

Messrs. Hopefield, Wolfe, Hommann, Brooke, Schatky, Petit, Oznabluth, Morel, De Clary, &c.

Organist, Mr. B. Carr.

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

This Day is Published,
BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions
Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.
By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

JAMES DAVENPORT
Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States that he will make Machines for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, manufacturing Twines, and weaving, by water, on the most reasonable Terms.
A Manufactory on this principle, he flatters himself will meet with very general patronage, as the Machines will be made and delivered, completely furnished, *per* Spindle or Piece; nor will any charge be made for his Patent Rights, but Liberty will be given to the Purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing Workmen in the erection of them will be avoided, and the person wishing to extend them will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to set them to work, and also instruct or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these Machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchasers paying traveling expences.
For terms, application may be made at No. 74, Market Street, Philadelphia.
*** It is requested that all letters may be postpaid.
June 10 *6t.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
Tracts of Land,
IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.
1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.
2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.
3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.
4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.
It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.
Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

PIANO FORTE.
LONGMAN & BRODERIP's
ROYAL patent Piano Forte with a green board, an excellent toned instrument. For sale at Mr. Salters, No. 56, S. Fourth Street.
June 10. d1w.

A Cow Stolen
FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets. She is a deep red brindle with some white, about ten years old and very gentle. The person who secretes her had best turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous prosecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will deliver the Cow, or give such evidence against the person keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at
No. 218, Arch Street.
June 9. taw3w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:
No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,
That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.
June 1. 3aw6w

Now Landing,
At Pratt's wharf,
FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,
CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes
For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.
May 15 §

For Sale,
AN ELEGANT AND VERY COMMODIOUS
Three story brick House,
And Lot of Ground thereunto belonging,
IN Arch, above Seventh-street, being a high, pleasant situation and good neighbourhood. The said House is twenty-six feet in front by 48 feet in depth with a piazza twenty feet in depth, and a story kitchen and pantries 31 feet in depth, in the piazza there is a commodious stair case with mahogany railing, and there is also a back stair case; said house is finished in a complete and modern stile, with marble chimney pieces, stucco cornices, mahogany doors, &c. The said lot is 38 1-2 feet in bredth, about 300 feet in depth, and has two fronts; on said lot is a large brick coach house and stable, well finished, and plaistered, a pump of good water in the yard, and about the premises there are many conveniencies too tedious to enumerate.
The above property will be sold clear of all incumbrances, and the terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.
For further information apply to
JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON,
No. 144, South Second-street.
June 9. *fmw2w*

For Sale,
That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,
ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.
For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 22. 3tawtf.

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,
Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,
A Quantity of
Madeira Wines
In pipes and half pipes
Madeira Walnuts and Citron, lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia
Also,
25 Puncheons, second and third proof, West-India Rum, and a few Pipes of Brandy
They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.
June 14 d

An elegant House in Arch-street.
TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant House at the corner of Arch and Ninth-street There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, beside five in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch-street.
Also to be rented for the summer season, a small neat house and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with stables and coach house, Enquire as above.
June 6. 2aw3w

City of Washington.
SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house,		20,000 dollars,	
& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:
And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.
This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.
The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.
SAMUEL BLODGET.
*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.
mwf

This Day is Published,
And sold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No 24, North Third-street, also, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No. 85, Race-street,
(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)
The Man of real Sensibility;
Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.
Founded on Fact.
☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copperplates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.
H & I. K juns. have on hand a quanty of o. 1 and 2 Writing Paper

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Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury
STAGES.
THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.
Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.
The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.
For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.
WILLIAM GEER.
Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.
N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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STICKNEY's PATENT ARCH BRIDGE.
ANY person desirous of information respecting this new construction, may obtain it without delay by application pr. letter, or otherwise, to John Stickney, merchant of Worcester, (Massachusetts) who will make known the many advantages arising from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend personally to superintend the building of any bridge required.
June 10, 1797. *eo2w.

A New Work.
PROPOSALS
For printing and publishing, by subscription, The
History of Pennsylvania,
IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with
AN INTRODUCTION,
Respecting the Life of W. PENN,
Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.
To which is added,
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.
And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.
Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,
By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*"
Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*"
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)
"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."
Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.
I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*
II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.
III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.
IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.
Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants. Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
February 18. tu&f

Important Public Document.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. §.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS hereby given to those persons, holding notes of the subscriber, that he will renew the same, payable in six years, with legal interest from the date hereof; and that notes will be given as above to all, who may have open accounts legally authenticated.
TIMOTHY MOUNTFORD.
No. 294, S. Second Street.
Philadelphia, June 10, 1797. 3t.

Georgetown Bridge Company.
Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.
"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company." mation of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.
By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

TO BE SOLD,
A valuable three story Brick House;
SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.
For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.
HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.
N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.
Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 20. u&2m.

COTTON.
A few bales just arrived, for sale by
JOHN CLARK,
No. 55 North Water Street.
June 10. eotf.

Received by the Indostan,
From Madras,
A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.
Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins
WILLING & FRANCIS.
March 27. 3aw

Venereal Complaints,
PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple. on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-staeets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.
But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.
Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.
N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.
May 16. dtf

Just Arrived,
In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.
Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.
ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.	Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.	Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.	Do. Cheese.
Lutestrings.	Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.	China Ware.
Sewing Silk.	Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.	Rhenbarb.
Peruvian Bark.	Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.
May 22d. d14t.

The Subscriber,
Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.
JAMES SWAN.
May 22. d2w.
Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

To be sold at Public Vendue,
To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
About seven thousand acres of land,
the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.
ALSO,
A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass: Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.
ALSO,
A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.
A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,
Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 2aw3w

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New Hat and Hosiery Store.
Just Imported,
In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by
WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,
AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—
An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.
Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.
A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.
May 23. taw

Samuel & Miers Fisher,
No. 27, Dock-street,
Have just received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,
IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each sorted up to 9*s* sterling per yard.
They have also received
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted
Dowlas and Sheetings,
which will be sold for ready money, or short credit, on moderate terms; together with a general assortment of Spring Goods as usual.—*Also,*
Hunter's Pipes in boxes
An assortment of Queens' Ware in crates
An assortment of Glass Ware in casks and crates
T. Crowley, Millington, Steel
Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines
Lisbon Wine of excellent quality
Superior Sherry Wines
Patent Sheathing paper.
A few small bales fine Cloths neatly assorted, and two bales assorted Flannels, to be sold per package.
June 9. 3taw 6w

William Blackburn,
LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 South Second-street.
TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.
Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.
Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.
The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.
June 2 tu&f

Chocolate and Mustard
Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 South Front street.
May 18 tu4w

For Sale,
At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,
The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.
The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.
The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.
An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.
A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.
D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.
April 3. §